

## STORY AND LEGEND OF THE MEANDER

Winding Stream of Water Coursing Its Way Through Parts of Mahoning and Trumbull Counties and Emptying Into the Mahoning River at Niles—Foundation Source the Ellsworth Lake—Its Mills and Sylvan Nooks—Name Associated With Olden Mythology.

(G. W. Kunkle in Alliance Review.)

About a river or flowing stream of water there is never entwined much of legend and story, of interest and pleasure to all. Especially so is this true if within the vale was cast our childhood home and as barefooted boys and girls we were wont to traverse the banks, gather wild flowers along the way or in the shade of the trees in the dell, lay and listen to the waters as they purled over the riffles or watched them as they eddied through field and woodland on their onward course. And who is it that does not occasionally in life's afternoon love to get back to the old home scenes, stand upon the old bridge at the roadway, gaze down the stream into the faraway or with arms resting upon the old fence look across the vale watching again the lowering sky, or survey with radiant memory the trees in their robes of living green.

Taking precedence in story and song in our own particular region of state is the old Ohio and the Mahoning, grand bodies of water of which never a word has been written or said that was too much in praise of

will have much in the way of interest for all. Here it is:

### The Sleep of Endymion.

One beautiful evening, when the sun was sinking down in the West, Selene was wandering on the banks of the River Meander; and she thought that of all the places which she had ever seen there was none more lovely than the quiet valley through which that gentle river was flowing. On her right hand rose a hill whose sides were covered with trees and flowers, where the vine clambered over the elm and the purple grapes shone out from among the dark leaves. Then Selene asked some people who were passing by to tell her the name of the hill and they told her that it was called the hill of Latmos. On the west, under the tall trees, whose branches waved over her in evening light, she walked till at last she reached the top, and looked down on the valley which lay beneath her. Then Selene was indeed astonished for she had never seen anything so beautiful before, even in a dream. She had fancied that nothing could be more lovely than the vale of the Meander, and now she saw something far more beautiful than the

may be lakes which are larger, and valleys more splendid than this, but I love this still and quiet place, where the storms never come, and the sky is never black with clouds. You must not ask me to leave the cool shade of these sleeping trees, and the myrtles and roses which twine under the tall elms, and these waters where the swans rest in the hot hours of the day and the dragonfly spreads his green and golden wings to the sun."

Many times did Selene ask him, but Endymion would not leave his pleasant home; and at last she said, "I can stay no more, but if you will not come with me, then you shall sleep on these marble steps and never wake up again." So Selene left him, and presently a deep sleep came over Endymion, and his hands dropped down by his side, and he lay without moving on the steps of the temple, while the evening breeze began to stir gently the broad leaves of the palm trees, and the lilies which bowed their heads over the calm water. There he lay all through the still and happy night; and there he lay when the sun rose up from the sea, and mounted up with its fiery horses into the sky. There was a charm now on this beautiful valley, which made the breeze more gentle and the lake more still than ever. The green dragonflies came floating lazily on the air near Endymion, but he never opened his eyes; and the swans looked up from the lake to see if he was coming to feed them; but he stirred not in his deep and dreamless sleep. There he lay day and night, for weeks, and months, and years; and many times, when the sun went down into the sea, Selene came and stood on the Latmian hill and watched Endymion as he lay asleep on the marble steps beneath the drooping palm trees; and she said, "I have punished him because he would not leave his home; and Endymion sleeps forever in the land of Latmos."

### Crystal Bank.

In Ellsworth township along the stream at one point is found what has been termed a crystal bank, many handsome and beautiful crystals having been found. Specimens of crystals from this point have found way, it is said, to many schools and colleges of the country and many school students and geological men have visited the scene in quest of them and as a basis for research and study.

Numerous shady dells and sylvan nooks are found here and there along the stream, charming in their way and each year camping parties are wont to pitch their tents in places for a reason of rest and recreation. A picnic ground for years was maintained on the Meander on the Kirk farm in Jackson township, the place a pretty and ideal one and older people recall many pleasing memories of social gatherings, meetings, etc., at this place. In recent years, however, no gatherings of any kind have been held there.

### Ellsworth Lake.

The Ellsworth lake covers 25 acres of land, a clear and pure body of water with many springs for its fountain head. The land was procured by a private company of fifty share holders and incorporated in January, 1905, and though privately maintained as a boating and fishing preserve, is the only pleasure resort now upon the stream. The president of the association is M. J. Barnes of Berlin Center; Francis C. Allen, Ellsworth, vice president and secretary, and Dr. L. D. Coy, Canfield, treasurer. The board of directors are M. J. Barnes, Berlin Center; F. C. Allen, Ellsworth; Roy Delfs, Canfield; E. J. Kille and Guy Seeds of Salem.

Ten acres of ground in addition to that covered by the water, which the company owned by the association, while a handsome club house at a cost of \$1,200 was built and a number of cottages are maintained. But little work was required on the part of the company to render to these lakes its natural standing of pioneer days and the transforming of the place into a beauty

## ADULTERATION OF OATS MUST STOP

Grain Shippers and Dealers Warned by Government That Two Practices Must Cease.

Seventy-five carloads of oats intended for export have been seized by the federal authorities because they were found to be adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act. The adulteration charged is the addition of feed barley or water, or both. Under certain circumstances adulteration in these ways may be so profitable that it is believed to be at times a common practice among grain shippers. The government, however, is determined that the practice shall cease and field representatives of the Department of Agriculture have been instructed to exercise the utmost vigilance in detecting future shipments adulterated in this way.

Low grade barley which is known to the trade as "feed barley" is sometimes mixed with oats when there is sufficient difference between the prices of the two grains to make this profitable. This "feed barley" is the product which remains after the best grade of the grain has been separated and removed for malting purposes. It contains material percentages of weed seeds, foreign grails and dust, and the addition to oats of such a product is held to be a violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The addition of water to oats arises from the fact that the grain is sold by weight. Investigations of the Department of Agriculture have revealed the fact that water is sometimes added in the amount of from 2 to 4 per cent.

In the opinion of the Government officials there is no reason why either of these practices should be tolerated. Grain shippers and dealers, therefore, are being warned that the prevalence of the custom in the past will not affect the legal proceedings against future shipments found to be adulterated in this way.

### VIGOR INHERITED

May Be Reduced By Injudicious Breeding

The natural inheritance of all fowls is constitutional vigor, provided of course they are not enticed by injudicious breeding. Constitutional vigor can be maintained and brought about by choosing the strongest, healthiest and hardiest of the stock for breeders every spring, and by killing off the weak and sickly ones in the fall. The introduction of fresh blood frequently not only keeps up the stamina, health and vigor of stock, but it also enables them to resist sickness and sudden changes of weather much better than fowls closely and continually inbred, or fowls not bred to any degree of constitutional excellence, or selected for establishing any permanent quality.

### Field Test for Dipping Baths

A practical field test for lime-sulphur dipping baths for live stock has been devised by scientists in the government department to lessen the difficulty experienced in maintaining these baths at the standard strength. The new test will be of use not only to the federal and state authorities concerned with the supervision of official dipping, but also to private persons who wish to test the strength of their preparations.

The new method, it is pointed out, is intended for field use only and can never take the place of the more accurate laboratory analysis. Standard iodine solution is added to a measured quantity of the bath until all the calcium polysulphide in the latter has been decomposed. In this way the quantity of iodine required serves to measure the amount of calcium present as polysulphide and thus, with sufficient accuracy for field use, the amount of sulphur dip. The complete decomposition of the calcium polysulphide is indicated by the failure of the bath liquid to color when a dilute alkaline solution of sodium nitroprusside is added.

No technical knowledge, however, is required to make the test. Each cubic centimeter of the test fluid employed in its operation represents one-tenth of 1 per cent sulphur dip in the bath. A description of the necessary apparatus and directions for operating are published in a new bulletin (No. 163) of the department, "A Field Test for Lime-Sulphur Dipping Baths." The bulletin also contains tables which will guide anyone in bringing the dips up to the strength required by official regulations. In dipping baths for sheep these call for 1.5 per cent of sulphur dip and for cattle 2 per cent.

### Fresh Eggs

An egg to belong to the strictly fresh egg class should not be over three days old, in summer weather, and a week old in winter. But in either case they must be kept in a cool temperature. Heat very quickly turns an egg. Crates of eggs allowed to remain in the hot sun for several hours will very quickly change the air conditions.

### Large Roaster

A "large roaster" means a plump, soft-chicken of four or five pounds weight. The broiler weight in March is one and one-quarter pounds each; in April, one and one-half pounds; in May, one and one-quarter to two lbs. Old cock birds have a special classification and do not come under the head of "large roasting" fowls.

The theory that girls occasionally marry men they dislike in order to please their parents also is a fallacious one.

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### HOME IN EQUATORIAL BRAZIL.

Vari-Colored Houses—Simple Furnishings—Ants Eat Paintings.

The houses of Para and Manaus are as full of openwork as summer shirtwaists. Unlike the houses of the Guianas, wood is little used in their construction. The walls, both exterior and interior, are of brick and plaster, the floors and roofs of tile, and the ornamental fronts of terra cotta or stucco. The latter are done in all shades of blue, red, yellow and green, and these, with the lacquered verte emerald of the mangrove shade trees, the tawny hues of the river, the chrysoprase tints in the broad ditches of clear water, and the deep cobalt of the tropical sky, make a color combination seldom equalled.

The interiors of the houses are furnished as scantily and lightly as is compatible with comfort. Draperies and upholstered furniture are obviously out of place in such a climate, and the excess of chairs, tables and wivans provided in other places for show are here eliminated to give the air a chance to circulate. Carpets are never seen on the floors, and rugs seldom; nor are the walls or ceilings ever papered. The latter is often done in fretwork designs, which allows the air, and incidentally the insects, an opportunity of moving in and out at the roof vents.

The ubiquitous ant of this region has an especial fondness for gilt picture frames. He can make no impression on the enamel-like surface of the gilt itself but if he can secure an entrance of a sixteenth of an inch in diameter into the soft wood at the back he will leave nothing but a golden shell ready to fall to pieces at the first touch at the end of a month's work.

Oil paint on canvas, irrespective of what kind of a scene it may depict, writes a correspondent of the Los Angeles Times, is also a favorite piece of resistance of these greedy pests.

### Naming the Redwood Tree

The giant redwood tree, which now grows only in California, is called the sequoia—and this is the reason why: In the very long ago there once lived a Cherokee Indian named Sequoia Yah, who invented an Indian alphabet. He not only invented it, but he taught it to the other Cherokees by writing it out on leaves, and this peculiar form of literature was in general use in that tribe long before the white man knew of it. In 1828 the missionaries adopted it, and utilized it in a magazine which they published for the red men.

Sequoia Yah was banished from Alabama with the other members of his tribe, and settled in New Mexico, where he died in 1843. In 1846, when Endlicher was preparing his synopsis of the conifer-bearing trees, he heard of the Indian literary genius, Sequoia Yah, and decided to dedicate to his memory the great redwood tree of California. Thus he called it sequoia.

A peculiarity about this tree is that in former years it was found all over the world, but now grows only in California.—The Popular Magazine.

White pine and yellow pine are the woods most used for boxes.

### Business Directory

EDWIN R. ZIEGLER, Attorney at Law  
706 Wick Building, Youngstown, Ohio

HARRY A. ERNST, Attorney at Law  
Hine Block, 6 East Federal St., Youngstown, O.

JOHN B. MORGAN, Attorney at Law  
1105-1104 Mahoning Bank Bldg., Youngstown, Ohio.

R. A. BEARD, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, 803 Mahoning Bank Building, Youngstown, Ohio.

C. C. POWELL, D. B. POWELL  
NOTARIES PUBLIC, Canfield, Ohio. Telephone: Office, 48; Residence, 66.

GLEN BERTOLLETT, contractor for plastering and cementing. Estimates cheerfully given. Col. Co. Phone 106-14. Columbiana, O.

D. Campbell, Carl H. Campbell  
CAMPBELL & SON, Physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence east side of Broad street, Canfield, Ohio. Telephone 49.

W. R. STEWART, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Diamond Block, Youngstown, Ohio. Practices in all courts and before all the departments in Washington, D. C.

DR. A. C. TIDD, 804 Mahoning Bank Bldg., Youngstown, O. Diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Glasses fitted. Hours: 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., except Sunday. Evenings by appointment. New phone 238-R; Bell phone 6398.

C. H. BARKER, Attorney at Law. All business attended to with promptness. Farmers' business receives my best attention. Residence, Maplecroft Station on the Youngstown & Southern P. R. address North Lima, O. Bell phone, Count 354; Beaver phone 372.

### SHERIFF'S SALE

The Peoples Savings and Loan Company of Lorain, Ohio, vs. Nellie G. Eyster. By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Mahoning County, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered, I will offer for sale at the and delivered, I will offer for sale at the premises.

On Tuesday, July 6, A. D. 1915, between the hours of 2 o'clock P. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., of said day, Central Standard time, the following described land and tenements, to-wit: Situated in the Village of Washingtonville, County of Mahoning, and State of Ohio, and known as being lots number one and two (1 and 2) in Wagner's addition to the Village of Washingtonville and known as lots number Eighty-four and Eighty-five respectively. Also the following described premises, situated in the Village of Washingtonville, County of Columbiana and State of Ohio, and known as part of the north-west quarter of Section 2, Township 12, Range 3 in said Columbiana County, Ohio, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the north line of said section the same being center of Market Street in Washingtonville, Ohio, and 43 chains and 21 links East of the Northwest corner of said section two and as a further description of said beginning point it is the northeast corner of the said David E. Stouffer's farm, and formerly known as the Miller farm, the same being in the east line of a private roadway, thence west twenty-five (25) feet and to the west line of said private roadway, thence south with said west line of roadway 7 chains and 73 links; thence south 45 degrees and 45' west 7 chains and 73 links; thence north and parallel with said east line 13 chains and 54 links to iron stake; thence east 3 chains 18 links to the west line of the aforesaid private road, containing 1/2 acre of land. Reserving, however, all the coal and rights of mining said coal as leased to C. A. Case that may be under the half of said six acres.

Appraised at first Parcel, Lots 84 and 85, \$600.00; second Parcel, 4 acres, \$350.00. Terms:—Cash in hand on day of sale. J. C. DUBSTADT, Sheriff's Office, Youngstown, Ohio, May 20, 1915.

J. B. Morgan, Plaintiff's Atty. 10-5

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SCENE ON THE MEANDER

their blessings or glories. Beyond us too, to the westward flows the Tuscarawas, southward the Sandy winds its way, to the southeast purrs the Yellow creek and amid the hills to the east winds the Beaver, all of which have about them pleasant memories for many a lad and lass grown gray with the flight of years.

Rising in Mahoning county and flowing north through Mahoning and a portion of Trumbull, emptying its waters into the Mahoning at Niles is another interesting stream, this the Meander. It does not play so prominent a part in story as the Mahoning, but in point of legendary lore, once it is known, it holds no idle place.

The Meander rises in Ellsworth township, its source being the Ellsworth lake. From its source to the place where the waters of the stream empty into the Mahoning, going in a direct line, is not more than fifteen miles but the stream in its winding way traverses double if not more than that distance, it being the most crooked, winding stream in all this immediate region of country.

### Falls of the Meander

The earth formation at the Ellsworth lake provides a dam in nature's own handiwork and here the water of the stream has a natural fall of not less than fifty feet, tumbling over rocks in roughly terraced formation, the sight in time of high waters being one especially picturesque. This fall is the greatest natural one upon any stream in this region of state. The stream all the way from its source to its mouth has a fall much greater than even those acquainted with the country it traverses at first thought would suppose, this being something singularly strange and in the spring of the year in wet periods of weather, often becomes a wild and turbulent river far overflowing its banks.

### Pioneer Mills

A number of mills in pioneer days were located along the stream among those yet well recalled being the Diehl mill at the falls of Ellsworth lake and that in the old Covenant church neighborhood in Jackson township. There was also another mill with large constructed dam for power purposes at Ohtown, this mill still, it is believed, being in operation.

The name of the stream naturally comes by the name of Leo Meander by reason of its winding course. Some of the older were wont to believe the name associated with Indian lore, little dreaming perhaps that it comes to us through the ages from the days of Greek mythology and that he of the pioneer fathers who was responsible for the name given this winding stream and which it bears today was acquainted with the beautiful olden story and in admiration as he gazed some of the enchanting scenes along the way believed the name not inappropriate for the channel of water in the home-land of his adoption. It is a story not out of place here and

rocks and stones and clear bright water of that winding river. It was a small valley at the bottom of which a lake shone like silver in the light of the setting sun. All around it beautiful trees covered the sloping banks; and their long branches drooped down over the water. Not a breath of wind was stirring the dark leaves—not a bird was flying in the air. Only the large green dragonfly floated lazily on the lake while the swan lay half asleep on the silvery waters. On one side, in the loveliest corner of the valley, there was a marble temple, whose pillars shone like the white snow; and leading down to the lake, there were steps of marble, over which the palm trees spread their branches, and every where were clusters of all beautiful flowers, amongst which mosses and ferns and the green ivy were tangled. There was the white narcissus and the purple tulip, the dark hyacinth and the soft red rose. But more beautiful than all, the trees and flowers,



FALLS OF THE MEANDER, ELLSWORTH LAKE

a man lay sleeping on the marble steps of the temple. It was Endymion, who lived in the quiet valley, where the storms never came, and where the dark rain clouds never covered the sides of the mountain. There he lay in the still evening hour; and at first Selene thought it could scarcely be a living man whom she saw, for he lay as still as if he were made of marble himself. And as she looked upon him, Selene drew in her breath or wonder; and she went gently down the valley till she came to the steps where Endymion lay asleep. Presently the sun sank behind the hill, and the rich glow of the evening made the silvery lake gleam like gold; and Endymion awoke and saw Selene standing near him. Then Selene said, "I am wandering over the earth; and I may stay here. Come away and I will show you larger lakes and more glorious valleys than these." But Endymion said, "Lady, I cannot go. There

spot. This work was that of filling a fissure washed through the rock to a depth of 20 feet since the going down of the old mill and the building of a wall to a height of four feet on top of the natural rock for lake breast work. Some splendid fish have been taken from the stream between Niles and Ohtown, these having come up the stream from the Mahoning while the Ellsworth lake is a fine abode also for fish, the owners having it well stocked with bass. From Ohtown to Ellsworth the fishing was never so good owing to the fact that the dam at Ohtown precluded fish from below setting up the stream although occasionally some nice catches were made.

In after years a man is apt to be ashamed of the life he might have led, but didn't.

A really busy man never knows how much he weighs.



ELLSWORTH LAKE